Leave them, as long as they keep their hardneſs and impenitent hearts, to thoſe gnawing and *excruciating* fears, thoſe whips of the Divine Nemeſis, that frequently ſcourge even atheiſts themſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not ſeek to *exculpate* herſelf at the expence of the moſt revered characters. *Clariſſa.*

EXCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.

The muſe whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now loſt, no more attempts to riſe,
But in low numbers ſhort *excurſions* tries. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoſt expanſion of matter, and makes *excurſions* into that incomprehenſible *Locke.*

3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.

The cauſes of thoſe great *excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obſcure. *Arbuthn. on Air.*

4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

Expect not that I ſhould beg pardon for this *excurſion*, 'till I think it a digreſſion, to inſiſt on the bleſſedneſs of Chriſt in heaven. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myſelf any *excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why ſo far *excurſive?* when at hand
Along theſe bluſhing borders, bright with dew,
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace? *Thomſ. Spring.*

EXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already ſtept into the winter of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more *excuſable.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Learned men are *excuſable* in particulars, whereupon our ſalvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Not only that;
That were *excuſable*, that and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excuſable*, becauſe many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Before the Goſpel, impenitency was much more *excuſable*, becauſe men were ignorant. *Tillotſon, Sermon 5.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed.

It may ſatisfy others of the *excuſableneſs* of my diſſatisfaction, to peruſe the enſuing relation. *Boyle's Phyſiol. Conſiderat.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excuſations*, and other ſpeeches of reference to the perſon, though they ſeem to proceed of modeſty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

And goodneſs to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the puniſhment of his *excuſation.* *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EXCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuſe* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the firſt. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

2. To diſengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I muſt needs go and ſee it: I pray thee, have me *excuſed.* *Luke* xiv. 19.

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excuſed* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remiſſion.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuſe* their journey. *South's Sermons.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuſe* the force
Theſe men have us'd; and O befriend our courſe. *Addiſon.*

Excuſe ſome courtly ſtrains;
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuſe* ourſelves unto you? 2 *Cor.* xii.

EXCU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The laſt ſyllable of the verb is ſounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural ſound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was ſet upon by ſome of your ſervants, whom becauſe I have in my juſt defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuſe* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuſe*;
But, as thou lov'ſt thy life, make ſpeed from hence. *Shakeſ.*

As good ſucceſs admits no examination, ſo the contrary allows of no *excuſe*, how reaſonable or juſt ſoever. *Raleigh.*

We find out ſome *excuſe* or other for deferring good reſolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing.

Hear'n put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'ſt win the more thy father's love,
Pleading ſo wiſely in *excuſe* of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed.

Let no vain hope your eaſy mind ſeduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuſe.* *Roſcommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuſe.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

EXCU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

The voluntary enſlaving myſelf is *excuſeleſs.* *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuſers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madneſs. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Lat.] To ſeize and detain by law.

The perſon of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unleſs his goods and eſtate has been firſt *excuſſed.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excuſſion* there are not goods to ſatisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXE'CRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath eſtabliſhed, they hold it *execrable* pride and preſumption. *Hooker, b* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Of the viſible church of Jeſus Chriſt thoſe may be, in reſpect of their outward profeſſion; who, in regard of their inward diſpoſition, are moſt worthily both hateful in the ſight of God himſelf, and in the eyes of the ſounder parts of the viſible church moſt *execrable.* *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 1.

Give ſentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of theſe dire events. *Shak. Tit. And.*

When *execrable* Troy in aſhes lay,
Through fires, and ſwords, and ſeas, they forc'd their way.
Dryden's Æn. b. vii. *l.* 408.

EXE'CRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably.

'Tis ſuſtian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, muſt you be mad? *Dryden. Perſ.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of ſome tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for ſome form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and deteſted. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil.

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your ſteps!
—Ceaſe, gentle queen, theſe *execrations.* *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The Indians, at naming the devil, did ſpit on the ground in token of *execration.* *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effuſion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office ſupplied by the ſpleen and other parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practiſe.

Againſt all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Ex.*

He caſts into the balance the promiſe of a reward to ſuch as ſhould *execute*, and of puniſhment to ſuch as ſhould neglect their commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not deviſe laws, but are bound for ever to uſe and *execute* thoſe which God hath delivered. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 7.

The government here is ſo regularly diſpoſed, that it almoſt *executes* itſelf. *Swift.*

Abſalom pronounced ſentence of death againſt his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of juſtice; to puniſh capitally.

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treaſon. *Davies.*

Fitzoſborn was *executed* under him, or diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of exilement. *Spenſer.*

O Tyburn, cou'dſt thou reaſon and diſpute,
Cou'dſt thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often wou'dſt thou change the felon's doom,
And truſs ſome ſtern chief juſtice in his room. *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Faſtolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fiſts I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

EXECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I wiſh no better
Than have him hold that purpoſe, and to put it
In *execution.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counſel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it ſhall make known. *Shakeſpeare.*

The excellency of the ſubject contributed much to the happineſs of the *execution.* *Dryden.*

2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole ſix thouſand pounds. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reſt.
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

I have ſeen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Laws ſupport thoſe crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech's Manilius.*

4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which ſmok'd with bloody *execution*, carv'd out his paſſage.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoſtility. *Hayward.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may ſtrike where he cannot reach, and a word ſhall do *execution* both further and deeper than the mightieſt blow. *South's Sermons.*

Ships of ſuch height and ſtrength, that his veſſels could do no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXECU'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the cauſer of the timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

It is a ſingular comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they conſider that they cannot be guilty of oppreſſion. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

In this caſe every man hath a right to puniſh the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital puniſhment; he that puts to death according to the ſentence of the law.

He, born to the greateſt expectation, and of the greateſt blood, ſubmitted himſelf to be ſervant to the *executioner* that ſhould put to death Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The deluge was not ſent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murthers.

I would not be thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ſt me, there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Croſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleſt, agil, ſtrongeſt inſtruments, fitteſt to be *executive* of the commands of the ſouls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of the whole legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 51.

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legiſlative power, though all well inſtituted ſtates have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

E'XECUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My ſweet miſtreſs
Weeps when ſhe ſees me work, and ſays ſuch baſeneſs
Had ne'er like *executer.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their moſt beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick juſtice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable.

Let's chuſe *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo; for what can we bequeath? *Shak. R.* II.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Diſuſed.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the deceaſed.

For ſiſhing for teſtaments and *executerſhips* it is worſe, by how much men ſubmit themſelves to mean perſons, than in ſervice. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

EXEGE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικὸς.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

I have here and there interſperſed ſome critical and ſome *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for ſome teachers to read. *Walker's Pref. to Ex. of the Lat. Synt.*

EXE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariſeth, being multiplied to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then thoſe weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwel did, he muſt perſuade him that he reſolves nothing but his ſafety; as the ſame grand *exemplar* of hypocriſy did before. *South.*

Beſt poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Phillips.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

If he had ſhut the commons houſe to have been quiet, whilſt their champions were *exemplarily* puniſhed, their juriſdiction would probably in a ſhort time have been brought within the due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find ſeveral titles given to Chriſt, which import his *exemplarineſs* as of a prince and a captain, a maſter and a guide. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.

The archbiſhops and biſhops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If all theſe were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreſſed by *exemplary* juſtice, I had obtained all that I deſigned. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aſham'd,
From this abyſs of *exemplary* vice
Reſolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to riſe. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general diſuſe and neglect, in ſuch a caſe the moſt viſible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers, Sermon* 18.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as ſuch, a delighting in ſin for its own ſake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South's Sermons.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illuſtrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious in the greateſt part of the Chriſtian world. *Hooker, b* v. *ſ.* 3.

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves. *Spectator*, N°. 253.

A ſatire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and *examples.* *Pope to Swift.*

2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themſelves from fear:
Things done without example, in their iſſue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they ſubjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakeſp.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, ſubject a monaſtery to any, from whoſe juriſdiction ſuch monaſtery was *exempted.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*